

MAILS
From San Francisco:
—Wilhelmina, Sept. 28.
For San Francisco:
China, Sept. 23.
From Vancouver:
Niagara, Oct. 6.
For Vancouver:
Makura, Oct. 15.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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COMPLETE BELT ROAD WITH USE OF CITY FUNDS

Supervisors Issue a Formal Statement of Policy Concerning the Construction of Highways, and Maintenance and Repair Work

FRONTAGE TAX LAW TO GOVERN FUTURE WORK

"We Shall Carry Out Its Provisions in Letter and Spirit," Says R. W. Shingle, Chairman of the Road Committee, in an Authorized Interview

Having reached a definite decision on a policy for the road department which will bring to completion the round-the-island road within less than a year, and at a cost of less than \$50,000, the road committee and the board of supervisors today made public, through a statement by Robert W. Shingle, chairman of the road committee, a general outline of a change in policy.

The plan outlined by Mr. Shingle forces the city to rely upon its frontage tax for permanent improvement from now on, the policy going into effect from October 1. It is the plan of the administration to make expenditures from the general fund only for the improvement of the country roads, especially the belt road and the Pali road.

This will keep intact the permanent improvement fund in order that it may be used in paying the city's share in improvement work, whenever Improvement districts are put into operation.

Mr. Shingle has given out the following statement:

"In order that the attitude of the board of supervisors relative to all street work within the district of Honolulu may be clearly understood by the public, the board has authorized a statement to the effect that it is proposed to live up to the provisions of Act 164 of the Session Laws of 1915, more popularly known as the frontage tax law, and to carry out such measures both in the letter and in the spirit of the act."

It is not the intention of the board to do any further work on the streets within the district of Honolulu except such work as constitutes unquestionably repair work and maintenance.

The budget, adopted in June covering the last half of this year provided \$22,000 for road committee requirements within the city of Honolulu proper, to be expended at the rate of \$12,000 per month. To this amount have been added several thousand dollars to provide for oiling of streets and purchase of equipment.

Beginning October 1 a new policy will be inaugurated. The sum of \$50,000 will be transferred each month from the Honolulu road account and expended in permanent construction on the belt road, beginning at Waialae bridge, the end of the present macadam, and extending to Kualoa Point, a distance of three and one-half miles.

The board will determine upon the plans and specifications of this road at Friday night's meeting. The public can be assured that the board will profit by the experiences of the belt road commission in the road built in Koolau.

The estimated cost is less than \$50,000, and will be entirely paid for in the manner outlined above. The work will be done by the city and county under the direct supervision of the city engineer.

Begin at Top of Pali Road.

A portion of this \$12,000 monthly allowance will be expended from now on in the building of a concrete road, beginning at the top of the Pali road.

(Continued on page two)

Refugees From Poland Hope For Work in States

Shortly after the China docked this morning, a scene resembling Ellis Island and more than it did the usual Honolulu embarkation, was enacted, when several dozen Polish Jews, driven from their home country by the war now devastating it, came ashore here for a few hours.

They are en route to the states where they hope to find work, according to ship's officers. The men were of distinctly Semitic cast of countenance, with the pathetic gravity characteristic of men of their long persecuted race.

Herding together, they inquired their way ashore, and walked around town, dressed in clothes widely different from those worn by Asiatic immigrants. Ship's officers said the refugees fled from Poland to Russia, and thence to Japan. They boarded the China at Yokohama.

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SUGAR PRICES DEPRESSED BY BRITISH TAX?

War Measure Proposed by the Chancellor of Exchequer Will Make Sweets Real Luxury

EXPECTED TO REDUCE DEMAND FOR ENGLAND

Internal Revenue Tax \$44.80 in Addition to Import Duty of \$7 Per Ton is Plan

Great Britain's plan to put such a huge war tax upon sugar as to make the commodity truly a luxury, with the inevitable lessening of the consumption of sugar in the British Isles, is thought by local sugar men to be one of the causes of the recent marked decline in the price of raw sugar in New York. One week ago cables quoted sugar at 4.51; today the price is 3.84, a decrease of just \$12.50 per ton in one week.

Several weeks ago the news leaked out that sugar would be hard hit by the new taxation plans of Reginald McKenna, K. C., Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, whose task it is to raise war funds for England. The size of the tax was not dreamed of, however, until McKenna rose in the House of Commons Tuesday and presented his budget, which, according to Associated Press despatches of that date, calls for a new tax of \$2.24 per 100 pounds on sugar—at tax of \$44.80 per ton. In addition to this Great Britain already has an import tax of approximately \$7 per ton on sugar, so that the taxes will total \$51.80 per ton.

Such high taxation, it is figured, will be certain to put the retail price of sugar in England so high that the consumption will be greatly diminished, releasing a large part of the Cuban crop normally taken by England for abortion in United States and automatically depressing the price.

Another recent Associated Press despatch has aroused great interest among Hawaiian sugar men—that detailing the efforts of the Southern Pacific Railway to obtain permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to publish a rate of 40 cents, minimum 30,000 pounds, from the California seaboard to New York and Atlantic seaboard points.

The proposed new rate is a cut of just one-half—from \$18 to \$8 per ton, but will, it is said in Honolulu, make no difference in the routing of Hawaiian sugar to the Atlantic coast. This will sometime, as at present, go on shipboard by way of the Panama canal, and even a greater cut in the all-rail freight rate would not attract tonnage from here, because of the memory of the tremendous loss in transit sustained in former times.

In a large brass pan, sitting near an improved stove made from an empty oil can, the officers found a warm sticky, dark brown mass of what is alleged to have been a good grade of smoking opium. According to Mc Duffie, the room in which the raid was made was filled up with books and other conveniences dear to the heart of the opium smoker. An opium pipe, a lamp, smoking tools, and a quantity of leather slippers were carried away by the officers as evidence.

According to the officers, Lam Chun was "cooking" opium; in other words the Chinese was preparing the drug for smoking. The pan containing the dark, sticky substance was taken to the marshal's office this morning. The

M'DUFFIE NABS MAN IN ACT OF COOKING OPIUM

Lum Chun, Chinese, Boiling Powdered Drug and Water When Detectives Arrive

Took a quantity of granulated opium, commonly called powdered opium, and mix with a little water. Boil over a slow fire until the mixture becomes thick, taking care to strain off the froth. When fully thick, remove from the fire and allow to cool. This will keep intact the permanent improvement fund in order that it may be used in paying the city's share in improvement work, whenever Improvement districts are put into operation.

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CANNED GOODS IS LUXURY IN FAR OFF BURMA

Canned goods are a rare and costly luxury in Burma at the present time, according to Mrs. J. S. Seiple, wife of a Burns oil man, who is in Honolulu today with her husband, going to the states on a visit.

"Two-pound tins of lard cost two rupees eight annas, or 75 cents American money," she said. "American canned goods have gone away up. The size can of beans which sells for 15 cents in the states costs 28 cents in Burma today. Fresh meats and native provisions sold in the bazaars are not much higher than before the war began."

Mrs. Seiple is an American girl. Her young son, John Seiple, Jr., although not yet four years old, has been around the world.

"War hasn't affected Burma to any noticeable extent, according to Mr. Seiple.

"You would hardly know a world-war is in progress if you were in Burma now," he said. "Business is much the same as usual. There are not many German refugee freighters in India with the exception of one at Madras and five in Calcutta."

Mr. Seiple's headquarters are "up-country" in Burma, about 50 miles from Rangoon. They are on six months' leave of absence and may possibly go to Scotland on a visit later this year.

NATIVE OF SWEDEN IS EAGER TO BE CITIZEN

A petition for naturalization was filed in federal court today by Willy Watson, a native of Sweden and a mortician by occupation. His witnesses are Police Officers M. H. Sanders and Fred Wright. Watson has an honorable discharge from the U. S. Navy. His petition probably will be heard at 10 o'clock next Saturday morning.

JAPANESE SEARCH SHIP FOR SPIES OF GERMANS

Among other interesting things happening on the Pacific Mail liner China, on her last voyage, according to ship's officers when the boat reached here today, was the presence of a Japanese secret agent on board between Japanese ports, to see that no suspicious German refugees, who might be spies in disguise, came ashore.

"A Japanese government detective was on board from Naha to Kobe," said one of the ship's officers, "but he took no one off." At each Japanese port, 20 Japanese policemen, Japanese imitators of Old Sleuth and Sherlock Holmes, prowled around and made it their chief duty to see that no Germans took any pictures of Japanese ports, or did anything which might be regarded as spying.

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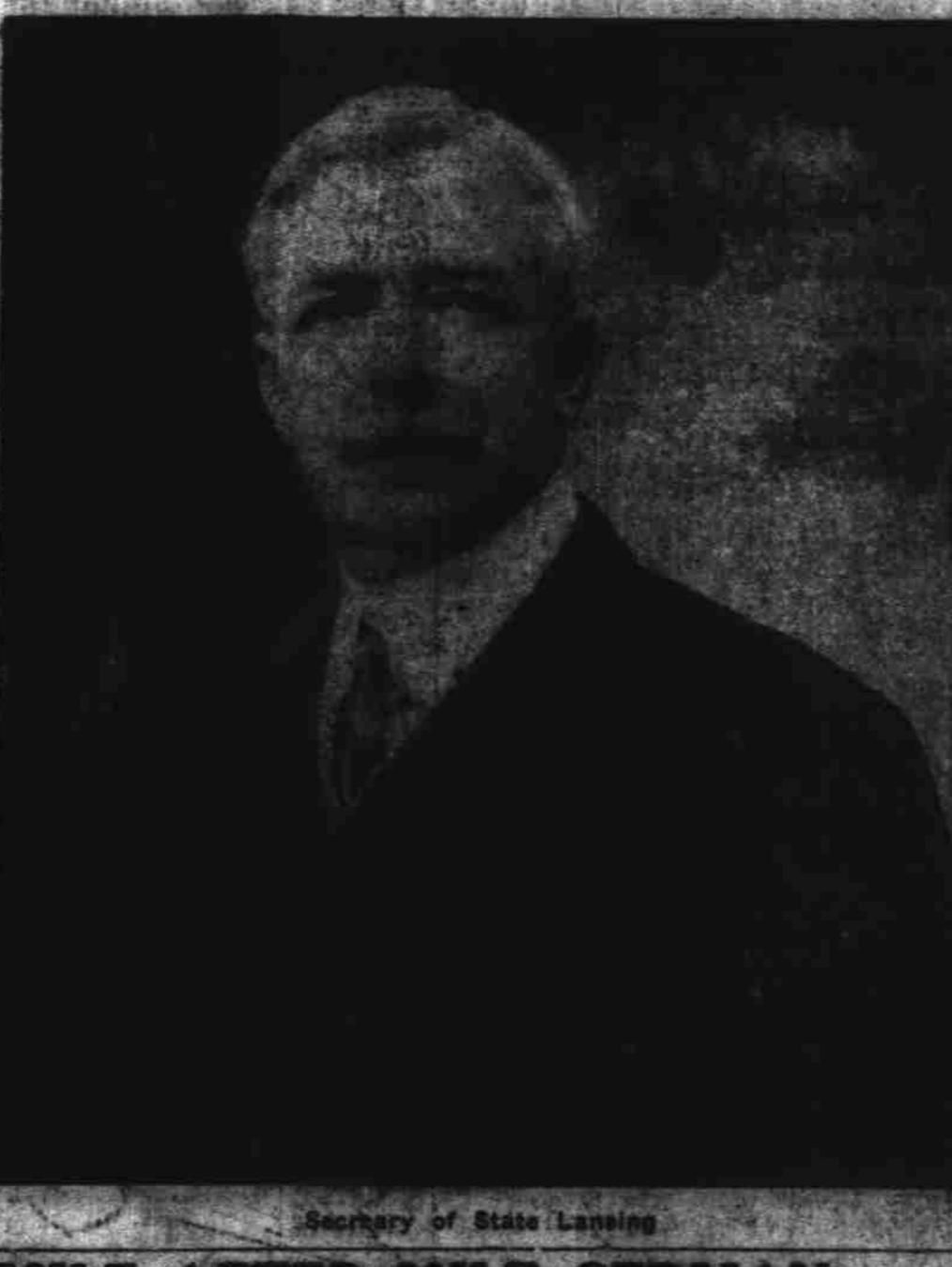
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GERMANY YIELDS ANOTHER POINT TO U.S.

A Winner In Diplomacy



MILE AFTER MILE GERMAN ARMIES EAT INTO RUSSIA

The following cablegram from official German sources was received today:

"German Army Headquarters, Report of September 22:

"The Russians have been making charges northwest of Leniwodan on the Dvina, Northwest of Friederichstadt; there is fighting, as well as east of Smolensk and southwest of Oryol. The German forces, breaking the enemy's position along a front four kilometers long, taking prisoner fine officers and 2000 men; Northwest and southwest of Oryol; the advancing Germans crossed the Goria on both sides of Subotnic.

"The right wing of Gen. von Hindenburg's armies have arrived north of Nowakrode. Prince Leopold's Bavarian armies have crossed the Molotsch River, southeast of Mordzadz, and stormed the Russian positions there, on the western bank of Myazdanka and on both sides of the Brest-Litovsk-Minsk railroad, taking prisoner 1000 Russians. Further southward German detachments near Ostrogoe stormed the Russian positions after crossing the Dobroslawka Canal near Telechany, defeating the Russians. In the direction of Dobroslawka Gen. von Mackensen's armies had some skirmishes.